ing his oath of office, a nineteen-gun salute—not a twenty-one-gun salute—boomed forth for him. But the day following the induction into office of the President of the Commonwealth Government, the United States High Commissioner to that Government called first on the President of the Philippines. Notwithstanding this courteous act, Washington was understood to have informed Manila that American sovereignty as represented by the United States High Commissioner still outranked Filipino self-government as represented by the President of the Philippines. Thus were ticklish questions of precedence settled.

The Commonwealth Government was the recipient of congratulatory messages from President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the foreign ministers of Great Britain, France, Germany, Spain and Japan, the last five coursed through the State Department. His Holiness Pope Pius XI bestowed his apostolic benediction on the Commonwealth.

The weather on Commonwealth Day was clear, cool, and delightful. A typhoon which had threatened to mar the program obligingly postponed arrival. A couple of days later a comparatively mild one did descend on the Islands, but no great damage was done.

The superstitiously inclined might consider the weather an omen of the future of the Philippines. A bright beginning followed by devastating troubles. But eventual survival.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS

The highlight of the day which marked the start of the

Commonwealth Government was the inaugural address delivered by President Manuel L. Quezon. It was not a long message. In fact it was constructed so as to take up exactly twenty minutes of time. Notwithstanding this self-imposed limitation, it was a well-phrased, well-balanced, and well-